

The Washington Times

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JULY CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed during the month of July was as follows:
July 1.....45,552
July 2.....45,717
July 3.....45,717
July 4.....45,717
July 5.....45,717
July 6.....45,717
July 7.....45,717
July 8.....45,717
July 9.....45,717
July 10.....45,717
July 11.....45,717
July 12.....45,717
July 13.....45,717
July 14.....45,717
July 15.....45,717
July 16.....45,717
July 17.....45,717
July 18.....45,717
July 19.....45,717
July 20.....45,717
July 21.....45,717
July 22.....45,717
July 23.....45,717
July 24.....45,717
July 25.....45,717
July 26.....45,717
July 27.....45,717
July 28.....45,717
July 29.....45,717
July 30.....45,717
Total for the month.....1,395,632
Daily average for the month.....46,504

The net total circulation of The Times (daily) during the month of July was 1,395,632, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for July to have been 46,504.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of July was as follows:
July 2.....25,952
July 9.....25,952
July 16.....25,952
July 23.....25,952
July 30.....25,952
Total for the month.....139,776
Sunday average for the month.....25,955

The net total circulation of The Times (Sundays) during the month of July was 139,776, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 6, the number of Sundays during July, shows the net Sunday average for July to have been 23,296.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a week, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

FRESH AIR FOR TIRED MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

How many people in Washington know what Camp Good Will is?

How many people in Washington know there is such a thing as Camp Good Will?

If it were possible to answer these questions correctly the reply, unfortunately, would be: "Relatively few." Some of us have heard there is something of that kind, somewhere near by. Very few have accurate knowledge of its location, purposes, and achievements.

Camp Good Will is a free, open air resort for tired mothers and children. It is beautifully located in the north-east end of Rock Creek Park and is operated under the direction of the Associated Charities. A total of 800 mothers and children have enjoyed the fresh air, wholesome food, rich milk, rest, and recreation afforded at the camp this summer. Each has been entertained two weeks, making the average daily population of the camp 150. The 800 have returned to the city immeasurably benefited.

The committee in charge of the camp wants to have 200 more mothers and children out there before the camp closes on September 1. To accomplish this commendable desire it must have \$800. It requests the citizens of Washington whose circumstances are such that they do not need the benefits of such an institution to contribute \$800 for those who do.

Who'll be the first to respond?

WHEN HUNTING AN EXCUSE, BLAME THE AUTO.

Back in the middle ages, legend has it that in a certain, central European village the people kept a donkey, on which was laid the blame for all misfortunes. If crops failed, they beat the donkey. If flood and famine came, they beat the donkey. If a man's wife left him, he beat the donkey. If robbers entered his house and stole his goods, he beat the donkey. Whatever calamity befell, the donkey came in for a beating. History does not record whether this tradition, warped and twisted through the centuries, explains the modern habit of designating any luckless human as "the goat," but it is entirely possible such is the case.

At the present rate, we bid fair to outlive the necessity for either a donkey or a goat upon which to place responsibility for our private or public ills. We have a much more up-to-date victim in the automobile, and we are using it almost as relentlessly as did the ancient Teutons. Within the last few months the auto has been blamed for nearly everything that seems to be the matter with the country. One goes to his bank to negotiate a loan, only to find that the craze for automobiles has made money tight. The high cost of living problem is made simple of solution by the statement that as long as we spend \$400,000,000 a year for automobiles we must expect necessities to be high. The tariff is absolved from the charge of having increased prices, the packers are

proved to be philanthropists, the farmers are shown to be almost beggars, the middle man is caught in the act of struggling to make both ends meet—all by the explanation that the country is bankrupting itself buying automobiles on credit.

Confidentially, a large part of all this is what is popularly known as "bunk." The automobile undoubtedly has caused many persons who couldn't afford it to indulge themselves in luxuries they never enjoyed before, but in condemning the auto for being responsible for such practices, it is just as well to bear in mind the wise observation of the Saturday Evening Post, which, in discussing this very question, pertinently observed that because some of the common people, who create the country's wealth, are, for the first time, enjoying the excitement of speculating in it—playing on a margin, as it were—it is not necessarily true that the country is headed straight for the demerit bow-wow. The Post is inclined to think the automobile howl comes loudest from the relatively few people who have heretofore held a double-riveted cinch on the business of mortgaging the future for the pleasure and profit of the present. Naturally, the spectacle of an ordinary citizen doing, even on a small scale, what they've been doing on a broad scale for years, irritates them.

Another interesting thing about this automobile craze is that the argument concerning the non-productiveness of the pleasure car isn't wholly sound. The automobile on the farm is productive of benefits of nation-wide import. If it makes farm life more attractive, if it keeps the young man a farmer, if it brings good roads, there's serious question whether the resulting benefits don't pay the country's automobile bill every year. Then there's the health of the autoist to be considered. If automobiles take out into the fresh air people who would not otherwise go, they may very possibly pay for themselves time and again through their influence as conservers of public health.

Of one thing we may be certain: The automobile has taken up permanent residence in our midst. If we've gone temporarily crazy over it and are hurting ourselves, we'll soon be forced to realize our folly and adjust ourselves. Some day the fellows who have bought automobiles on borrowed money are going to have to foot the bill. Maybe a lot of them will get pinched, and maybe their families will suffer temporarily, but they'll live through it. Broadly speaking, we probably won't even be very much jarred by whatever happens. It's much more probable that the country will settle down more or less gradually to owning or not owning an automobile, according as it can afford it, and that the automobile industry will settle down to supplying a more or less steady and legitimate demand for its product.

Just now, however, the most interesting phase of the situation is the fact that the automobile is the great American goat.

CRIPPEN'S COMPANION GETS VAUDEVILLE OFFER.

The shock experienced by the newspaper reader when he encounters the report that Miss Leneve, the companion of Dr. Crippen, has been offered \$1,000 a week by a New York vaudeville manager is, naturally, somewhat severe. It is pretty difficult to associate the pleasure-giving stage with anything even remotely connected with the Crippen case, and to picture the poor, broken girl of the tragedy behind the footlights, creating amusement for an audience of American men, women, and children, is simply revolting. The most remarkable thing about the incident, however, is not that a theatrical manager had the nerve to make the offer, but that numerous offers of similar character had not already been made by others.

Nothing seems to be too sacred and but little seems to be too repulsive for exploitation on the stage. But don't lay all the blame on the occasional theatrical manager who oversteps the bounds of conscience. He is particeps criminis, but we must go a long way behind him to fix the real responsibility. As long as there are enough people to pay him a profit, and as long as the rest of us don't stop him, he's going to exploit human tragedy, no matter where he finds it.

HOT WEATHER MYTH AND HOT WEATHER FIGURES.

For some reason or other, the Washington hot weather myth and the statistics of the United States Weather Bureau don't harmonize worth a cent. For instance, the mean summer temperature for Washington and nine other cities of about the same latitude has been strikingly similar during a period of nearly forty years, as the following table will show:

	June.	July.	August.
Washington.....	72	75	75
Baltimore.....	73	76	76
Philadelphia.....	72	75	74
Pittsburgh.....	71	75	75
Cincinnati.....	74	76	76
Indianapolis.....	72	75	74
St. Louis.....	76	78	78
Richmond.....	74	76	76
New York.....	69	74	73
Columbus.....	71	75	75

The maximum temperatures for the same period also show there isn't a big enough difference in climate to justify the popular theory that Washington is unbearable in the summer. The other cities in this list do not struggle

under the charge that they are uninhabitable in hot weather, yet an examination of the following figures shows they are entitled to about as much criticism as Washington:

	June.	July.	August.
Washington.....	102	103	101
Baltimore.....	99	104	100
Philadelphia.....	98	103	101
Pittsburgh.....	98	103	100
Cincinnati.....	98	103	100
Indianapolis.....	98	103	100
St. Louis.....	102	107	105
Richmond.....	99	104	102
New York.....	97	99	96
Columbus.....	99	104	98

The humidity of the atmosphere is sometimes blamed for Washington's bad summer reputation, but the Weather Bureau's records do not justify this charge, either. The humidity here is greater than in most of the other cities, but it is not enough greater to cause Washingtonians to suffer more discomfort than the residents of most of the other towns in the list. The average humidity table is as follows:

	June.	July.	August.
Washington.....	72.6	74.4	76.8
Baltimore.....	68.6	70.4	72.2
Philadelphia.....	67.9	69.8	71.9
Pittsburgh.....	69.7	71.8	73.9
Cincinnati.....	64.8	66.8	68.8
Indianapolis.....	64.8	66.8	68.8
St. Louis.....	68.2	70.1	72.5
Richmond.....	70.9	72.9	75.0
New York.....	62.5	64.4	66.4
Columbus.....	68.1	70.9	73.9

*Observations at 8 a. m. only.

This is a good set of statistics to cut out and send to friends who live elsewhere and who are obsessed by the Washington hot summer theory that has been so unjustly accepted by the country.

Economical newspaper publishers would find it to their advantage these days to keep the Ballinger resignation denial in type all the time and thereby cut out the expense of resetting it every two or three days.

If the Commissioners would now extend their muzzling order to the humorists who display such insatiable curiosity to discover whether it's hot enough for you, even the dogs would be fit for it.

A new type of auto wacker has been discovered. This one piles logs in front of cars instead of sitting at the steering wheel and trying to climb telegraph poles.

There's no mystery about who and what struck Governor Patterson, however much there may be about the identity of the assailant of his famous namesake.

If Mrs. Bull really gave Quayle \$20,000 because she expected to get \$200,000 back in a few months, her case is in the wrong kind of a court.

There is danger that the great cigarette issue may cause the big "come back" question to dwindle to a mere speck on the distant horizon.

It is not reported whether any objection has been recorded against a Burke conducting an investigation of charges made against a McGuire.

The geographical character of New Mexico and Arizona indicates the new States will at least be free from the problem of the floating vote.

Mr. Cannon's policy of being satisfied with nothing less than the scalp when dealing with Indians has recently received notable vindication.

Just wait till this infantile paralysis hits our infant industries! There'll be no complaint then of lack of activity to stamp it out.

Although somewhat new at the denial game, Mr. Sherman's come-back seemed to be about as pert as the rest of them.

The fact that an automobile turns turtle occasionally does not necessarily mean it has come down to tortoise speed.

Mr. Gore seems to be obsessed by the unique theory that there is really no reason why Lo should be poor.

It is no more than appropriate that a man named Gore should rip open the Indian contract scandals.

They say the ice man is not what could be called crazy about this summer resort wacker.

The lawn mower still offers about the stiffest little chunk of exercise that father can find.

And the dogs have no Senator Vest to plead for them, either.

It's too bad "Uncle Joe" didn't make a few speeches in Ohio.

Tennessee saw.

MUNSEY PAPER PRAISED.

Comment is made this week by the periodical, Editor and Publisher, on the enterprise shown last Sunday evening by the Munsey paper in Philadelphia, as follows:

SCOOPED NEW YORK.

Philadelphia slipped one over on New York last evening while the presses of the big Manhattan dailies were enjoying their Sabbath rest.

The Philadelphia paper guilty of such treason was The Evening Times, which flung thousands of copies into New York containing the complete story of the arrest of Dr. Crippen.

TO RESUME INQUIRY AT WALESTER, OKLA.

Gore Charge Investigators to Continue Line of Indians' Accusations.

BRIBERY IS ALLEGED BY FATHER AND SON

Choctaw Delegate and Tribal Chief Assert McMurray Offered Large Sums for Friendship.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 7.—Before closing its sessions here, to meet at McAlester tomorrow, the special committee of the House, which is investigating the charges made by Senator Gore, obtained much valuable testimony.

Next to the statements of Senator Gore himself and of Representative Creeger, the most important testimony was given by D. C. McMurray, a Choctaw Indian and a former delegate to Washington from his tribe. McMurray is a son of Green McMurray, who is chief of 18,000 Choctaws and a venerable Indian of sixty-two years.

McMurray testified that J. F. McMurray in 1906 offered him a bribe of \$25,000 to withdraw opposition to the old contracts with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. These are the contracts which later were disapproved by President Roosevelt. The offer, according to McMurray, was made in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington. He also declared that McMurray introduced to him National Committeeman Cecil Lyon of Texas, saying he was interested in the contracts.

Offered Share In Profits.

Green McMurray supplied a further statement by declaring before the committee that one George W. Scott, who he believed acted for McMurray, offered him one-fourth of the profits to be realized from the land deal provided he induced the tribe to withdraw opposition to the contracts.

This offer related not to the old tribal contracts, but to the later contracts made with individuals.

Senator Curtis of Kansas testified and also Representative Bird McGuire of Oklahoma. Senator Curtis execrated himself and also Vice President Sherman. He also defended former Senator Long of Kansas and the Nebraska former Senator who has been mentioned in the deal as alleged by Senator Gore.

In his testimony, Senator Curtis detailed what happened at a White House conference with the President, in which not only the President but Vice President Sherman and himself were opposed to the deal. He said that Senator Curtis thought this refuted the imputation that he was "interested" in the deal as alleged by Senator Gore.

Senator Curtis said he had known McMurray for years and had never known of his trying to "influence" legislation.

McGuire Denies Interest.

Representative McGuire declared he had been properly approached about the contract and was not interested in them to the extent of one penny. McGuire told about occupying part of a suite in a Washington hotel with Hamon, whom Gore alleges tried to induce McGuire to sell the land for his apartment, and it was the pursuit for his friends from Oklahoma to stop there. He said Hamon had stopped there two or three times.

Representative McGuire said Senator Gore had made a great deal of "fabrication."

Representative C. E. Creeger was on the stand again to attack Hamon's testimony. Creeger called him on the phone and made the appointment to meet at the Occidental. Creeger gave a circumstantial account of the meeting, at which he has said Hamon offered him an interest in the contracts, and asserted the conference was at Hamon's suggestion.

Regard For Sherman.

Senator Gore issued the following statement relating to Vice President Sherman:

"I have never, either in the Senate or before the investigating committee, made any charge against Mr. Sherman. I never said he was interested in the McMurray contracts, directly or indirectly."

"The Vice President's name was mentioned to me by Hamon as the man higher up who was interested in the contracts. When I testified before the committee I was under obligation to relate all that Hamon had said, and when he came to mentioning what Hamon had said to me about Mr. Sherman, I named the Vice President with extreme reluctance. I had no alternative but to tell the truth. I think I owe it to Mr. Sherman and to the country to hope that the fact that Hamon mentioned Mr. Sherman will be relegated to perpetual oblivion."

ROOSEVELT RUBS

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER, Lee McCong, after guests for the week-end at his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Bandler, of Nashville, Tenn., in honor of whom he entertained a sumptuous dinner at the Chevy Chase Club last evening.

Capt. Matthew A. DeLaney, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is visiting his parents at Scranton, Pa., for a few weeks before going to the Thousand Islands for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth Potts Hibbard, of Philadelphia, who have just returned from their bride's trip to Europe, are spending the week-end with Mrs. Hibbard's mother, Mrs. Edmund Plowden Hickey, at her residence, on Sixteenth Street, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard will spend the remainder of the summer in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and will not open their town house until the fall.

Miss Davis

To Wed Prof. Peck.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Powell Davis announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rena Preston Davis, to Prof. Paul Noble Peck, of the Washington Collegiate School. The wedding is to take place in the early autumn.

Mrs. Frank Castle, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Wentzell, at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ada Grace Adkins, of Washington, to Mr. A. Morris Buck, formerly of Washington. The wedding took place Wednesday, August 3, at Lockport, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Mary E. Outwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck will reside at Lockport, N. Y., where Mr. Buck will have charge of the electrical department of the Clarkson School of Technology.

MAYOR IN QUANDARY.

NORFOLK, Aug. 7.—Mayor Riddick is in a quandary today as to whether or not to decide to send Mayor Harding to the command of the Ohio political managers.

One reason is that Harding has been a staunch supporter of former United States Senator Foraker, and the feud between Colonel Roosevelt and the latter is still fresh in the minds of the friends of each.

Mrs. Harris Becomes Bride of J. E. R. Ray at Quiet Wedding

Former Residents of Memphis, Tenn., Married at Home of Rev. W. I. McKenney—Mrs. Lily Hunter Foster and Edwin K. Harris Only Attendants.

The marriage of Mrs. Sallie A. Harris and John E. R. Ray, both formerly of Memphis, Tenn., took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. I. McKenney.

The bride wore a dainty gown of white batiste and lace, with a white neapolitan hat trimmed with roses, and carried a cluster of Golden Gate roses. Mrs. Lily Hunter Foster, also of Memphis, and Edwin K. Harris, son of the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, attended the bride and bridegroom.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ray left for their future home at Woodridge, D. C., where they will be at home to their friends after August 15.

The bride is the daughter of the late O. C. Woodward, and the bridegroom is the son of the late Judge J. E. R. Ray, both of Memphis, Tenn. Both bride and bridegroom have resided in Washington for several years. Mr. Ray is the law clerk for the Auditor of the Department of the Interior in the Treasury Department. There were no cards for the wedding.

Mrs. Boardman Returns to Manchester.

Mrs. William J. Boardman, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane, wife of Senator Crane, at Dalton, Mass., returned to Manchester yesterday.

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., who is spending several weeks at Bedford Springs, entertained at dinner last evening in honor of former Representative John A. Thropp, of Earlston, Pa., and Washington.

General Bell and General Garlington have ridden over to Earlston on one of two occasions to see on the Throppes.

Mrs. Monroe Walling is spending several weeks at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. Samuel E. Swayze and her mother, Mrs. P. R. Vincent, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison at Bar Harbor, have gone from there to Newport.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Rear Admiral Almy, U. S. N., is spending the summer at the Chelsea, Atlantic City, with her daughter, Mrs. H. Bruce Price, of New York. Mrs. Price was formerly Miss Sadie Almy, of Washington, and a belle in army and navy circles. Mrs. Price joins them for each week-end at the seashore.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis M. Gunnell, U. S. A., have arrived at Atlantic City for the remainder of the season, after an extended visit to their daughter, Mrs. M. Brooke, at West Point. Captain Brooke has recently been appointed Assistant Engineer-Commissioner at Annapolis, and he and Mrs. Brooke will join Dr. and Mrs. Gunnell for a short visit this week.

Miss Tillman To Motor In Europe.

Miss Lona Tillman, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Tillman, will sail from New York, August 13, on the Lapland, for Antwerp, where she will join a party of friends. They will visit Holland, Belgium and Germany, and September 1 will leave Munich for an automobile tour through part of Germany, the Austrian Tyrol, Italy as far south as Rome, through the Pyrenees, and back to Paris. Miss Tillman will also visit England and Scotland before returning home some time in November.

Senator Tillman is improving daily and hopes to be back in his seat in the Senate in December.

Mrs. H. E. Grice, of New Orleans, formerly Miss Fannie Washington, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Harbrough, Mrs. H. H. Grice, and Mrs. Moore for several weeks.

Miss May De Lancy is spending several weeks with relatives at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Evans have gone to Ocean Grove, N. J., for a few weeks.

Mrs. Ella C. Voe, of Erie, has gone to the Blue Ridge Mountains for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. S. A. Hollingshead, Mrs. Frank R. Hollingshead and little daughter, Evelyn, are spending the month of August at their friends in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia.

Brig. Gen. Young Host At Chevy Chase.

Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young was host at dinner last evening at the Chevy Chase Club, having as his guests the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Judge Young, of Pittsburgh, a cousin of General Young, and his house guest, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brigadier General Miller, Brigadier General Rogers, Col. William D. Crosby, and Lieut. John T. Knight.

The United States treasurer, Lee McCong, after guests for the week-end at his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Bandler, of Nashville, Tenn., in honor of whom he entertained a sumptuous dinner at the Chevy Chase Club last evening.

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Also it has been hinted that Mr. Roosevelt does not like the ring of the State platform believing that it is hardly progressive enough.

In any event it is not believed that